

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—Italian Opera: "Pia" Mlle. Pauline Lucca.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Arabian Nights." Mlle. Mrs. Dora Boudreau.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Diamonds." Mlle. Fanny Deshayes and Mlle. Dora Boudreau.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 1 and at 8: "Le Roi Carotte." Mlle. John Wood, Miss Rose Brown, and John Brown.

UNITED SQUARE THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Agnès." Mlle. Anna and Mlle. D. B. Harkins.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—"Pygmalion and Galatea." Mlle. Wallace and Mlle. D. B. Harkins.

AMERICAN INSTITUTION.—Forty-first Annual Exhibition. Day and Evening. Tickets, 10c.

BALLET'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, at the foot of Broadway, at 2 and at 8, at No. 720 Broadway.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—At 2 and at 8: San Francisco Minstrels.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: "A Dutchman in London." At 10 and at 12: "A Dutchman in London." At 10 and at 12: "A Dutchman in London."

Business Notices.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation of Brown's Bronchial Trochies for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notice.

SARATOGA GYSEY SPRING WATER.—Purest and most salutary spring water in the State. For sale by all druggists. Sent by mail, 10c per bottle. Sent by express, 15c per bottle. Sent by express, 15c per bottle.

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DR. R. FRANK PALMER.—PATENT ARMS AND AMMUNITION. 1,000 Chambers, 100,000 Rounds, 10,000 Cartridges.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. ADVERTISING RATES.—Daily Tribune, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$4, \$5, and \$5 per line. Terms, cash in advance. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CAMPAIGN TRACTS ON THE PRESENT ISSUES.—The following are ready, in pamphlet form:

No. 1. PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION in Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872, with Horace Greeley's Letter of Acceptance, and the Address of the New-York State Committee. Price, 5 cents per copy; \$1 per 100. If by mail, 6 cents per copy; 10 cents for a dollar.

No. 2. MR. GREELY'S RECORD ON THE QUESTIONS OF AMERICA AND RECONSTRUCTION from the hour of Gen. Lee's Surrender—Three cents per copy; \$2.50 per 100; \$25 per 1,000. Or by mail, 4 cents per copy; 45 for a dollar.

No. 3. SUMNER'S SPEECH ON GRANT in the United States Senate, May 11, 1872. Price, 25 cents per copy; \$2.50 per 100; \$25 per 1,000. Or by mail, 4 cents per copy; 45 for a dollar.

No. 4. SENATOR SCHURER'S MASTERLY SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS, in the German Language. Price, same as No. 2.

No. 5. THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR, A REVIEW OF GRANT'S RECONSTRUCTION, a brief, witty, and caustic indictment of the Administration and its blunders. By Theodore Tilton. Price, 1 cent; 100 for \$1; 1,000 for \$10. Or by mail, 2 cents per copy; 100 for \$1.

No. 6. WHAT I KNOW OF HORACE GREELY. By Oliver Johnson, seventy years an Editor of the Independent. Price, same as No. 4, above.

No. 7. THE FAIRER OF CHARTER, SONGSTER.—Containing the FAIRER OF CAMPAIGN SONGS, suitable for Campaign Clubs. Embellished with a Steel Portrait of Horace Greeley. Price, 25c. Illustrated Cover.

No. 8. THE PLATFORM AND THE CANDIDATE, in leaflet form of eight pages, containing the full text of the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech. These two leaflets contain the whole ground and answer all opponents. Price, 1 cent per copy, 75 cents per 100, or 1,000 for \$6. By mail, 1 cent 2 cents, 50 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

No. 9. THE FOLLOWING ARE ISSUED IN A CHEAPER FORM (quarter Tribune sheet), for 1 cent a single copy, 75 cents per 100, \$7 per 1,000. If by mail, 1 cent, 3 cents; 3 copies for 5 cents, 100 copies for \$1, 1,000 copies for \$10.

No. 10. SUMNER'S SPEECH ON GRANT IN THE SENATE, MAY 11. Speech in full.

No. 11. THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—A full report of the proceedings and other Campaign Notes.

No. 12. SENATOR SCHURER'S MASTERLY SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS. The sheet also contains Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

No. 13. MR. SUMNER'S LETTER ON GRANT AND GRANT'S Sella Martin's Letter Repudiating Grant; "The Colored People," an Address by Horace Greeley at Foughkeepsie, May 16; a Colored Grand Elector's Letter of Withdrawal; and the Colored Cadet Class at West Point.

No. 14. THE ADDRESS OF CHARLES SUMNER TO HIS BOSTON CONSTITUENTS, in sheet form (Tribune quarter sheet). The sheet also contains Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech, and a list of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents from the organization of our Government down to the present Revolution.—The South and Mr. Greeley.—A letter by Gen. Imboden, &c.

No. 15. MR. GREELY'S SPEECH DURING HIS WESTERN TRIP.—In a broadside form (Tribune half sheet). Price 2 cents per copy, \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. If by mail, one cent, 3 cents; 3 copies for 5 cents, 100 copies for \$1, 1,000 copies for \$10. The same in pamphlet form, price 5 cents per copy; \$4 per 100. By mail, 6 cents per copy; \$4 per 100.

TERMS.—CASH IN ADVANCE. THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Disturbances are anticipated at Lismore, Ireland. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde have been directed to leave Paris. A draft of a postal treaty between France and the United States has been agreed upon. Five German war vessels are to cruise around the world.

The office of the Raleigh Sentinel was maliciously blown up with gunpowder by Administration enemies. Riots continue to have occurred between the whites and negroes at Osceola, Arkansas. President Grant has appointed Nov. 25 a day of Thanksgiving.

The Tammany County Convention nominated Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor. Judge Brady denied the application to postpone the trial of Thomas C. Fields. Chief of Police McWilliams of Jersey City has surrendered himself to the authorities. Grant Republicanism is being held in the Assembly Districts. Gold, 112½, 113, 112. Thermometer, 49°, 54°, 46°.

Superficial politicians, who think the Liberal cause has not much foothold in this city, are invited to scan a partial list of Liberal organizations published on the fifth page of THE TRIBUNE to-day. As a sketch of what is doing, this array of clubs and bands of workers may give our skeptical friends a new idea of things political.

A London letter, printed on the fourth page of THE TRIBUNE, contains some interesting personal gossip, of which a reference to Mr. T. Hughes will attract special attention. That the eminent Liberal should be involved in controversy with his constituents is not surprising; but that the publicans should make a row because he favors the Licensing bill is very creditable to the Franchise people.

Thursday, Nov. 28, has been fixed on by the President as the National Thanksgiving Day. President Lincoln set the good custom of appointing such a day by the National Executive, and now that the States generally have been led to uniformity in their selection of the day, there is reason to hope that State proclamations will be issued accordingly.

Sir Alexander Cockburn's extra-judicial course at Geneva, as explained by our London correspondent, is not so surprising, after all.

Sir Alexander has a lawyer's way of looking at subjects, choosing sides at once. He seemed to have forgotten that he was an arbitrator, and so made himself an advocate; but his argument in the case does not seem to have affected British opinion concerning the award.

Rice culture in the Carolinas, in other days, was one of the most profitable branches of Southern industry. To what a low estate it has fallen in North Carolina, and what are the causes thereof moving, is told in a letter published on the fourth page of THE TRIBUNE to-day. The picture presented is not one of much present attractiveness, though it suggests a more hopeful future.

More trouble brewing in Arkansas; and, lest an attempt should be made to distort this into a political riot, we may as well call attention to the facts as detailed in our dispatches. The difficulty seems to have originated in an attempt to break up a political meeting; but it looks as if the present riot has been fomented by one of the original offenders, in order to secure his own safety.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE illustrates once more the management of the Post-Office Department. It seems that religious journals, paid for by benevolent persons, cannot be sent through the mails as sample copies; but specimens of a New-York Grant organ are thus sent, in defiance of law, to Tribune subscribers whose names have been surreptitiously obtained. This is Grantism, pure and simple.

The attention of the Grant Civil Service Reformers (if any such there be) is directed to the list of Grant office-holders on duty as inspectors of election, herewith published. Has it come to this, then, that the Grant people cannot trust anybody to watch the ballot-boxes for them but those who have a personal pecuniary interest in the result of the election? Or is the Grant party in New-York made up exclusively of tide-waiters and office-holders generally?

In the avowed republicanism of the distinguished Orleans, M. Casimir Périer, many thoughtful men see a sign of hope for constitutional republicanism in France. The Orleans princes themselves remain silent, even when such a pronounced utterance as that of M. Périer falls on the public ear. Our Paris correspondent, whose letter appears on the fourth page of this issue, intimates that this is characteristic stupidity; it is certainly like the Bourbons, who improve no political opportunities.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter is well known as a political thinker and financier of great clearness and originality. His views on the commercial questions which are connected with the administration of the Government, therefore, are entitled to careful attention, however much portions of his argument may provoke the dissent of many. His letter on the financial condition of the country, published on our fifth page to-day, will be generally read and discussed.

Is there a papering in the Treasury Department? An article published in another part of THE TRIBUNE this morning shows that the Government has awarded to a kinsman of ex-Secretary Bore a contract for bank-note paper at an advance of 50 to 70 per cent above the market price, and is also paying unnecessary charges for transportation, &c., which were not paid until the principle of consanguinity was recognized in the award. Of course there is a brother-in-law involved. Mr. Boutwell's brother-in-law has been appointed to a lucrative position in the service of the favored paper-makers.

Navy-Yards were once used exclusively for naval purposes, but since Grantism has replaced all other public policy, they are only valuable as manufactories of Grant votes and political influence. The Brooklyn Navy-Yard, for instance, is run almost entirely by two well-known ward politicians—"Sam" Maddox and J. J. O'Brien. These worthies practically usurp the places which were held by naval officers in the more prosperous days of the Republic; and they report the results of their observations to headquarters at Washington. To understand exactly how this is done one should read a letter from a machinist, printed on the third page of THE TRIBUNE to-day. This essay on the practical management of public works is commended to the gentlemen who admire the unselfishness of this Administration.

The Grant carpet-baggers are trying their hand at Ku-Kluxism in North Carolina. Having cried "wolf!" so long, they have decided to be wolf for once. The outrage committed on the Raleigh Sentinel, referred to in our dispatches to-day, is the best possible illustration of what is the legitimate fruit of Grantism. Men who, like Morton and Conkling, have the means of punishing their enemies by using the Government machinery, do not hesitate to take their revenge in that way. But when, like the Grantites of Raleigh, they cannot silence the fearless voice which exposes their misdeeds, they blow up a newspaper office with gunpowder and shoot the editor. It is only a difference in latitude and opportunity that punishes a Northern newspaper by official means, and a Southern journal with gunpowder and pistol balls. That's all. The Sentinel has been fearless and foremost in its exposure of the rascals of the Raleigh Ring; and the only answer which these men had to the fearful indictment against them was a gunpowder mine fired in the office of the offending newspaper. This so resembles Administration logic that it seems like a Washington inspiration.

There are four cormorants engaged in plundering South Carolina. These are the Bond Ring, the Railroad Ring, the Land Commission Ring, and Moses. These several rings are separate and independent organizations; Moses is Grant Republican candidate for Governor. The details of their several rascalities are appalling; but, with all their immorality, there is something picturesque in their sweep which reminds one at once of Yerkes, Tweed, and Jack Sheppard. When the Bond men, and the Railroad men, and the Land Commission men had finished their perfect work, South Carolina was bankrupt. The tax-payers rallied, and the Treasury was partly refilled; then came Moses and swept the boxes clean once more. This is the story in a few lines. A TRIBUNE correspondent, whose letter is printed on the third page to-day, gives the particulars of the whole miserable business. It is Tweedism grafted on Grantism. If there still remains about it, also, a flavor of Gov. Scott, it is absorbed in the kindred reminiscences of Moses and Ransier. But neither Moses, nor Ransier seems to

possess the audacity of Scott, who fancied that he can modify the ill-odor in which he lives by threatening to "take the law" on those who publish the story of his misdeeds.

A CURIOUS HISTORY.

We have had a kindly feeling for Gen. Francis C. Barlow. He has done the country good service in war, and has served the State by his crusade against the immoralities of the bench and bar, as well as in the prosecution of the great conspirators whose overthrow was among the most dramatic events of the past year. We have criticized his action at times, but we have never been quick to believe evil of him, and we shall cling to the hope that he has a complete answer to the charge suggested by the letters and documents which we print this morning.

When Gen. Sickles began his operations to oust Gould & Co. from the management of the Erie Railroad Company, he undertook to maneuver a bill through the Legislature, and at the same time to attack the directors in the courts. He employed as his agent in both these undertakings Attorney-General Barlow, partly no doubt for the reason that he wished the suit to be brought in the name of the People rather than of private plaintiffs. As the charges against the Erie Ring were of a criminal character, this was quite proper. It is not clear, however, that it was proper for a private corporation to pay an Attorney-General for doing his duty, and Gen. Barlow seems to have been sensible of the impropriety of his accepting a retainer as paid counsel of a railway company in a suit which he professed to be prosecuting in the name of the State. He hesitated at first about taking a fee; but his reluctance was soon overcome, for in April we find this entry on the books of the company under the head of Disbursements: "Francis C. Barlow, Atty. Genl., services, \$10,000." Gen. Barlow at the same time was the intermediary for the engagement and payment of other counsel; and he acknowledges that he was retained by the Heath & Raphael party as well as that which Gen. Sickles represented, employing counsel for them and presumably taking a fee himself.

This was bad enough, but it was not the worst feature of the case. The services by which this money was earned seem to have been performed rather in the Albany lobby than in the courts. "You agree," writes Gen. Barlow to Gen. Sickles, "to bear the proper expenses of legal proceedings, including the procurement of necessary legislation." And further on he adds: "The ten thousand dollars to be applied, as I understand it, not only to counsel fees, but to other necessary expenses, such as getting evidence, &c." Gen. Barlow evidently knew his business. He was retained by Gen. Sickles on Dec. 30. On the 1st of January the caucus at Albany selected Henry Smith (the Custom-house candidate,) as Speaker of the Assembly, and the next day Gen. Barlow writes to Sickles: "I have taken steps to prepare a proper bill. Of course I shall control and direct the conduct of the proceedings. . . . I have already retained in the name of your principals Honl Lyman Tremain, Honl Matthew Hale, and Honl Henry Smith, all of Albany, and have paid to each a retainer of fifteen hundred dollars." If there is any justification for this proceeding we are at a loss to imagine what it can be. A rich corporation comes before the Legislature to ask for the passing of a certain bill in its interest, and the first step is to offer \$1,500 to the Speaker of the Assembly, which that gentleman puts in his pocket. To call it a "retainer" deceives nobody. What business have legislators to take retainers to promote legislation?

But if anybody imagines this fee to have been paid for legitimate professional services, the letter and receipt of Mr. Matthew Hale will probably remove that supposition. Mr. Hale was prominent in Erie matters at the State Capitol last Spring, and his correspondence with Gen. Sickles shows clearly what the nature of the business for which he and his associates were retained must have been. Mr. Tremain was sick and had little to do with the case. Mr. Smith is not mentioned at all, though he had received his money, and we presume that the equivalent he was to give for it was well understood all around. At any rate he became the principal advocate of the Erie bill in the Assembly. Mr. Hale acknowledges the expenditure of \$1,500 for account of the Erie Railway Company in "matters relating to said Company before the New-York Legislature." There is no hint of services elsewhere, and the whole tenor of the letter is inconsistent with the supposition that Gen. Barlow retained Messrs. Hale, Smith, and Tremain for any other work than that of the lobby. But in point of fact there was no talk at that time of any attempt to oust the Gould party except by legislation. No legal proceedings were pending in which Attorney-General Barlow was concerned; and Gen. Barlow, if we are not mistaken, commenced none till after Gould was arrested. Then he only caused a summons to be served. He never filed a complaint, and soon abandoned the whole thing. On the other hand, he was constant in his attendance in the lobby; and it was there that he "controlled" and directed the conduct of the proceedings.

What Gen. Barlow did with the rest of the fund entrusted to him by Gen. Sickles for counsel fees and "necessary expenses" we are not informed. He gave \$2,000 to Mr. Hale in addition to the retainer, and there must have been \$3,500 remaining. Whether that was disbursed at the Capitol, as some of Mr. Hale's money seems to have been, Gen. Barlow can perhaps inform us. That Gen. Barlow was pretty busy in one way or another about these lobby affairs is evident from the receipts of United States Marshal George H. Sharpe, to whom Gen. Sickles paid \$1,250 for helping the Attorney-General.

It appears, then, from the documents published to-day:

1. That Gen. Barlow improperly took a fee of \$10,000 from a private corporation for doing his official duty in the prosecution of a "public scandal" which "the whole State had an interest in removing."
2. That a part of the service which he rendered for this money was of an illegitimate, unprofessional, and possibly corrupt character.
3. That he was the agent through whom money was disbursed for influencing the Legislature.
4. That he paid money to the Speaker of the Assembly to secure his support for the Erie Railroad bill.
5. That Mr. Henry Smith, a leader of the Custom-house Republicans, had no sooner been chosen Speaker than he became the secret paid agent of a corporation which was seeking legislation from the body over which he was to preside.

These facts speak for themselves. There

are heavy disbursements in Gen. Sickles's accounts beside those we have mentioned, and it would be interesting perhaps to trace them; but we pause here for the present, only commending to Gen. Barlow the following sentence from his own attack upon Mr. David Dudley Field: "I presume Mr. Field will not dispute the abstract proposition that a lawyer who brings his adversary before a Judge 'whom he knows to be corruptly influenced' in favor of his client is a party to the corruption."

ARKANSAS—PROSCRIPTION ILLUSTRATED.

At the Grant National Headquarters in this city their National Committee had a triumphant meeting on Thursday, at which encouraging prospects were reported, among other States, from Arkansas. Says THE N. Y. TIMES:

"The contest in Arkansas, though close, was regarded as certain for Grant and Wilson."

—This impels us to show why and how they are led to regard such a prospect as achieved. Arkansas had 434,471 inhabitants in 1870, and must now have considerably over Half a Million. As but 5,023 of these were foreigners, and every negro man is enfranchised, she ought to have more than 100,000 citizens entitled to the Right of Suffrage, provided those only were disfranchised whom Congress has proscribed. But of these at least 20,000, including the owners of three-fourths of her soil, are disfranchised by the State Constitution, and Clayton's Board of Registration. They are kept disfranchised for the sole reason that their votes, if voted they had, would be cast nearly solid for Greeley and Brown, not for Grant and Wilson. Their property is heavily taxed and loaded with debt by the votes of negroes who are not worth a dollar and never will be, while they are allowed no vote at all on this confiscation of their estates.

Of course it will be set up that Gen. Grant is not responsible for this wholesale disfranchisement. This pretense is refuted by the fact that the denial of the Right of Suffrage to the planters of Arkansas is maintained in his interest and by his partisans alone. A majority of the White Republicans of Arkansas demand its overthrow; but Clayton and his Ring, backed by the negroes, uphold it, in order that they may carry the State for Grant. And, as Grant saved Clayton from the Penitentiary by ejecting from office the faithful District-Attorney who was about to try him for falsifying the popular vote in 1870, Clayton is bound to give him the vote of Arkansas by whatever means.

Clayton is now a U. S. Senator, and a member of the Grant National Committee whereof Edwin D. Morgan is the head. Gov. Morgan cannot and does not believe in such men as Clayton, nor such means as those whereby he has climbed into the Senate and now purposes to make Arkansas vote for Grant. But necessity makes strange bedfellows, and Gov. Morgan's respectability serves as a varnish for Clayton's villainy. If Gov. Morgan were constrained to testify, he would say that he does not approve the means whereby Arkansas is to be made, if possible, to vote for Grant—that he thinks all her citizens not proscribed by Congress ought to enjoy the Right of Suffrage. But Gov. Morgan would like to return to the Senate; and he can only hope to do this by fraternizing with Clayton and winking at the iniquities of Claytonism. So Arkansas must make her fight with one-third of her Liberals disfranchised, and the Grant orators and journalists daily reiterating—"Why, there are only two or three hundred disfranchised in all, and they may have their disabilities removed by simply asking. What is there in this to make a fuss about?"

THE MAYORALTY.

After much delay Tammany Hall has at length nominated its candidate for Mayor. There have been those who have hastened from this delay to make augury of evil, and others who have charged, with some haste and much injustice, that the nomination was to be forced or dictated after the manner of Mr. Tweed. We now know, from the result of the proceedings as well as the report of the Conference Committee, that the latter charge is untrue: we trust that the prophecy is alike false. The nomination has come after much deliberation and consultation; it is the best choice of old and experienced men, familiar with our public institutions and our political organizations; and moreover, it has the unanimous approval of the Convention. The nominee, Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, is popular and able, and from the first has been identified with the Reform movement which a year ago culminated in the overthrow of the Ring. He was associated with Judge Barrett as the adviser of the Committee of Seventy in the prosecution of the Ring suits, and to his intimate acquaintance with the laws and ordinances affecting the City Government was in large measure due much of the success which attended those proceedings. Having abandoned Tammany Hall when it had fallen under the corrupt influence of Tweed and his associates, it is natural and fitting that he should now rejoin it as its representative and the candidate for the highest municipal office in its gift, when it has become a thoroughly reformed and re-organized institution. With Mr. Lawrence as the head of the ticket, Tammany Hall ought to win.

But it will not win without a struggle. A Ring almost as strong and fully as unscrupulous as that which existed a year ago, strives for absolute power in this municipality; and the November election is to decide not only whether or not the Military Ring is to rule in the nation, but whether the Custom-house clique are to be masters in the City Hall. It is now doubtless clear to all that there are to be at least three candidates for Mayor at the coming election. James O'Brien, self-nominated, will doubtless persist in the pretense of the Apollo Hall indorsement, and will poll a large part of the strength of the worst half of that disreputable organization, besides a few thousand fraudulent votes, cast by his thoroughly organized repeaters, fresh from large and successful experience under Cameron's pay in Pennsylvania. The Grant men are reported as meditating a breach of their bargain with O'Brien, and the nomination of George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works. Their hope would be to use the so-called Reform organizations, held together by the Custom-house Ring, to poll the full Grant vote, and so to run in their candidate while the Democracy are divided. The Grant men here are thoroughly organized. Let us not deceive ourselves to what was manifested clearly enough at their primaries last night. In not a single district was there any disaffection; in no district were rival tickets in the field; the delegates to their conventions were dictated from the Custom-house, and they will do the Custom-house bidding as unhesitatingly as the Tammanyites obeyed Grant, or as old Tammany obeyed Tweed. There will be with

them no adjournments for consultation, no delays to reconcile differences. We must understand at the start that the Reformers, who are only just reorganizing, are to meet in solid phalanx the best disciplined Custom-house party ever known in our local contests.

THE WORK OF THE HOUR.

When a reverse has been encountered, soldiers sometimes begin firing into their own ranks. But we have never heard that reverses were that way retrieved; and we protest most earnestly against any yielding to such temptation now. We can throw away the Presidential election, or we can carry it. The way to either is clear.

Every politician knows that it is in the power of the cards, fairly played, to win the Presidential game. Or, to resume the nobler figure, the forces in the field are amply sufficient to win the victory. That the Liberal party is as certain now to rule the country in the near future, as was the coalition called the Republican party, after and in spite of its great defeat in 1855, we take as one of the palpable facts of the situation. But it has in the present struggle this great advantage as compared with the first national struggle of the party it is to succeed—that it has an impregnable basis of 123 Southern votes, on which to start, with majorities at the late elections in enough of the others to bring victory within its grasp. The campaign for the next three weeks can be so ordered as to put these latter States beyond doubt. Shall we not move untidily to the work, and do it?

A CHANCE FOR HONEST LEGISLATORS AND JUST JUDGES.

The Judiciary Convention is to meet again on Monday, and it is possible that some definite action may then be taken upon the subject of the nomination of Judges. It is not possible to exaggerate the importance of the decisions at which this Convention will arrive. It is infinitely more important than the result of the Mayoralty contest; so far as we are locally concerned, it is a matter of more moment than even the national struggle now in progress. Last year the bench of New-York was a disgrace to republican institutions. Justice was daily bought and sold like huckster's wares. By a succession of fortunate events, some planned and some unforeseen, there is now afforded an opportunity to renew our judiciary system. McConna has gone to his account. Cardozo escaped punishment by resignation. Barnard with his characteristic bravado stood the issue, and bears the brand of disqualification. Such a chance is not often given to a people, to start untrammelled with a faultless system of judicial appointments, as is presented to the people of New-York to-day. We cannot appeal too solemnly to the members of the reformed and purged association of Tammany Hall to act in this matter with a full sense of their heavy responsibility. If they present names without blemish—men of learning and probity—nominations which will require no defense and no explanations, they may be elected almost unanimously, and their election will be the best day's work the city has done for many years. There must be no thought of politics in these nominations; no truck and dicker. The nominations must be the best that can be made.

The circular of Messrs. O'Connor, Peckham, Choate, and Emott, which we publish to-day, will also attract general attention. It is impossible to say whether these gentlemen have adopted the best means to attain their object. But the object is altogether praiseworthy. If we are ever to get out of the slough of legislative corruption, we must begin at once to elect men to make our laws who cannot be bought or tempted. The mistakes of last year must not be repeated. Notwithstanding the protest of these gentlemen, the last Legislature was elected with definite professions of reform. But sufficient care was not exercised in the selection of candidates. Good men and true reformers worked and voted for such fungus-growths of corruption as James O'Brien because it was thought they had some personal following which would be useful in a canvass. Of course, a Legislature into which such elements entered was a failure and a scandal. Let us be warned. It will be infinitely better for the party of reform to fight these people and be beaten by them, rather than to accept them as leaders and give them the badge of reformers under which to plunder at their ease. It is the interest of the vast majority of all except thieves, to have our laws righteously made and purely administered. If the people care enough for good government to work for it, they can now secure a clean Bench and a clean Legislature.

BRIBING INDIANS TO BE GOOD.

Is it not about time that the Government get some policy in regard to the treatment of wild Indians? Mr. Vincent Colyer and those who imitated his rose-water treatment of the Indian question propose to invite all Indians in Arizona, good, bad, and indifferent, to take up quarters on the reservations, where they may receive rations, as long as they behave themselves. The bad Indians, immediately after accepting this bribe to be good, began incursions in various directions, returning to their protected reservations with their plunder, and melting into the mass of aborigines there assembled. In this way they were secure from recognition; and, as no Indian ever tells on another, they were safe from betrayal. So the system wrought injustice, as the good and bad suffered together.

One of the most tragical results of this plan of civilizing Apaches was the murder of the Loring party in November, 1871, when the Wickenburg stage was ambushed and fired on by Indians. Six white men were killed in this attack. The occurrence attracted more general notice than previous murders because some of the company were persons of note and talent; but the outrage was no more aggravated than many which have scarcely been heard of outside Arizona. Notwithstanding the fact that trails from the scene of this slaughter led directly to Date Creek Reservation, where the Apache-Mohaves were gathered, the "Peace Commissioners" put into circulation the shameful report that Loring, Shoholm, and others were murdered by bad white men! Gen. Crook, who is probably one of the wisest Indian fighters in the army, disbelieved this, and, patiently gathering up the evidence, finally fixed the crime on Ochoocama and his band of Apache-Mohaves, at Date Creek Reservation. He was ready, with a small force, to make an attempt to arrest these, as long ago as last March, but was recalled by an order which directed cessation of all hostilities and a transfer of negotiations to the Peace Commission; but Gen. Crook has bided his time and has just compelled an acknowledgment of their crime on the part of the

murderous band; and in the affray which followed, an account of which we print elsewhere, Ochoocama and several others were killed. The guilt of these reservation Indians was established by evidence complete and irrefutable. More recently, the same Apaches have committed lesser depredations on the surrounding country, taking their plunder to the charmed seclusion of their reserve, where they regularly draw rations. Convicted of this, and threatened by a scouting party of United States Cavalry, they left the Date Creek Reservation on the 23d September, and have fled to the mountains. Up to the 26th of the same month a band of Apaches drew rations at the Camp Verde Reservation; and, on attacking a camp of predatory Indians fifty miles from Prescott, a week or two ago, rations and stolen property were found, proving that these hostile Apaches came directly from the Verde Reserve into the hostile field.

These instances, which might be indefinitely multiplied in detail, show just what the bribing policy has amounted to so far, and what we may expect from it hereafter. It is clear that the hostile must be separated from the peaceable, the bad from the good; also there will be double-dealing on the part of the Indians and injustice at the hands of the United States authorities. Gen. Crook ought to have ample and abundant discretion in the premises. He has been hampered by all sorts of foolish orders. The Government has tried to civilize the Apaches by coaxing them with rations in which all have shared. The plan has wrought only mischief; now let us see if a military policy cannot accomplish what cannot be done with Mr. Colyer's faith and garden seeds.

ONE OF GRANT'S CALLEES.

That violent and extraordinary Rebel, Col. Mosby, has been paying a friendly visit to the tenant of the White House. This will be lacerating news to those of the Doctor's friends at the North who hold that all Secessionists have committed the unpardonable sin, and are to be treated accordingly by the politically pious. We are compelled to record that Mosby seems to be upon excellent terms with the Chief of the Grant tribe. He was conducted politely to the Cabinet Chamber, and furnished probably with one of the longest of the official regalia. After this, the talk commenced, and is duly reported by the correspondent of an eminent Grant newspaper in Boston, who, for all we know, may be Mosby himself. The Doctor said he was pleasantly astonished by the result in Pennsylvania, and Mosby told him never to mind that, but to just wait till he heard from Virginia. "I am not indifferent," responded the Doctor, "to the hopes that you suggest." "The bloody chasm is a humbug," said the gallant Colonel. "Fact, Sir," replied the Doctor; and so the conversation ended.

Now, if we were disposed to treat Grant as his henchmen have treated the Liberal party, we might ask what the great man was doing in such dubious company, chatting, smoking, and possibly drinking with the remorseless Mosby, whose war-record reminds us of Claverhouse without any of that dragon's chivalry or refinement. Moreover, how happens it, that the reformation of Mosby is not for a moment questioned in the fastidious haunts of the Administration? Why is this brand plucked from the burning puffled into a shining light, while all the other brands are declared to be disreputable clinders and ashes? How is this Republic to totter along for a great while, when its political head makes much of Mosby, and admits him into that sanctum sanctorum, the Cabinet Chamber? There this philosophical rough-rider was pleased to observe that "the bloody chasm is a humbug." He should know; for when its existence was patent to the eyes and the nostrils of mankind, of all the devils there weltering, not one was madder with the wine of war than this same Col. Mosby. He should know the topography of this charming fissure. It is barely possible that he suffers under a sort of reversed nostalgia, and hates the locality which he is actually pining for. Did the old Union agree with the old Confederate soldier, that any amount of hacking and hewing, of bombardment and butchering, would be better than the tedium of these "piping times of peace?"

Infinitely extensive has been the virtuous ullaloo raised at the political support which Mr. Greeley has received from men who were once Disunionists, but who now avow their loyalty. Mosby, we take it, is a sweet, amiable, and altogether unique exception. But then he spoke such charming words while he tarried in the Executive Mansion! If he had come in with horns and a tail, breathing burning brimstone, and had uttered prophecies of such good cheer as we shall presently notice, he would have been as welcome to His Excellency as a donation of the very finest Havanas. For it appears that on this occasion Mosby said unto Grant, "I guarantee you 'from Virginia as unexpected a majority' as you have received from Pennsylvania." Then the Doctor answered and said unto the Colonel, "I am not indifferent to the hopes you suggest." Not indifferent! We guess not much, as the slangy folk say! Not he, nor his man servants, nor his maid servants, nor his oxa and his asses, of which last mentioned he has quite as many as poor Job, only they are mostly of the other gender! Indifferent, indeed! Is a wretch on the gallows indifferent to pardon? Is a hungry man indifferent to bread and cheese? Is a moneyless man indifferent to cash? Is a thirsty man indifferent to tipples? Is a gamester indifferent to the stakes? Indifferent, quotha!

But we will not dwell upon the subject. Nobody, it seems, must treat Southern men like gentlemen except the Doctor and his devotees. Mosby, with the smell of Rebel fire upon his garments, is welcomed to the White House. So are all the old Confederates who bend the knee to the Doctor, and prophesy pleasant things. As for the reprobates who "go for 'Greeley,' why they are of another sort. Away with them! Don't speak to them! Don't shake hands with them! Don't smoke with them the cigar of reconciliation! Don't draw with them the goblet of forgiveness!

The citizens of Chicago on Wednesday feted the anniversary of their great fire with general rejoicings, and moving into new buildings, and turning over new leaves. But of all the incidents of that unique celebration the most significant, and the one best worth remembering, was the holiday edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, sixteen pages of its new quarto form, containing, besides the news of the day, and a supplement filled with a history of the fire and the renascence of the city, nearly forty columns of advertisements, showing the vast and complex business interests which have survived all disasters, and share in the renewed prosperity of the Emporium of the Lakes. We commend to those rickety papers which exist by the good pleasure of custom-house and postmaster, this robust proof of the fact that Independent Journalism does not